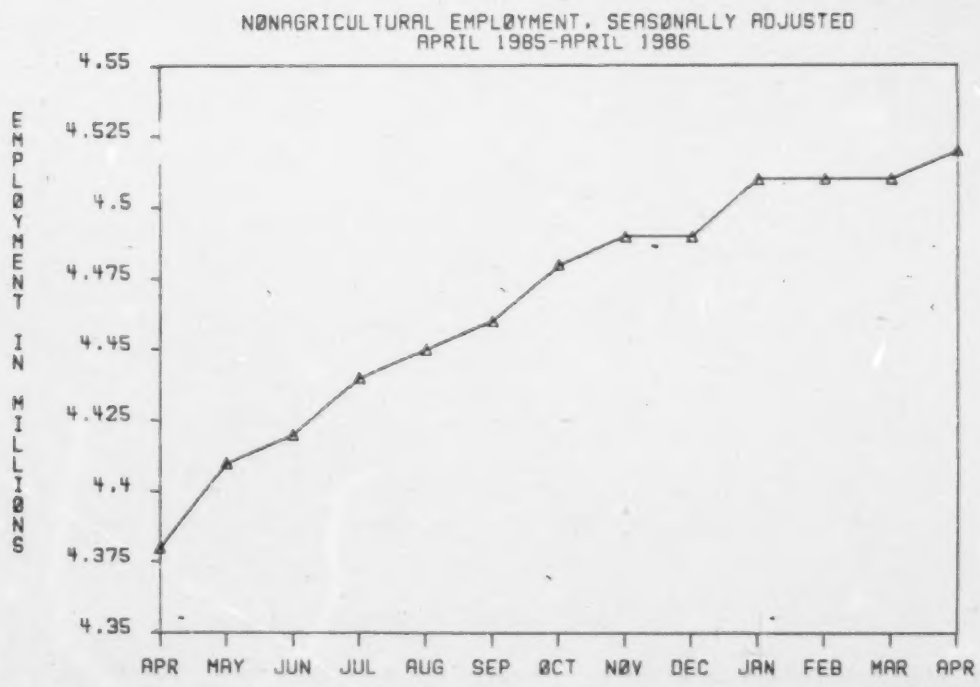
7/21/86 S1765-3

FLORIDA

Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS: Growth in nonagricultural jobs over the year was 143,700 or 3.3 percent in April. The services industry gained the highest number of new jobs but the finance, insurance, and real estate industry grew at the fastest pace over the year. Both construction and manufacturing exhibited improved employment growth over the month. The Florida unemployment rate at 5.8 percent in April was 1.3 percentage points below the national rate of 7.1 percent (seasonally adjusted).

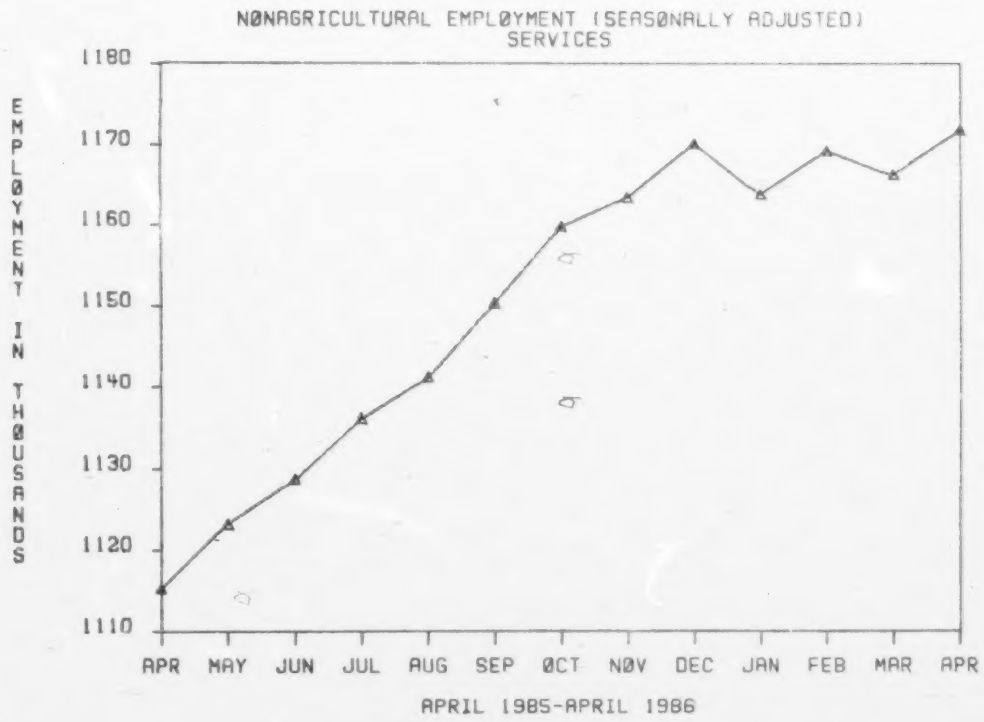


Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Release Date: June 1986 **Letter No. 440**

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED GROWTH IN NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS IMPROVED SLIGHTLY OVER THE MONTH BUT HAS STILL EXHIBITED SOFTER GROWTH SINCE LAST FALL: Total nonagricultural jobs statewide in April grew by 3.3 percent over the year (last month's growth rate was 3.1 percent). The level of nonagricultural jobs in April was 4,520,900. The only major industry to lose employment over the year was mining (down by 6,900 jobs or 0.7 percent). Mining continued to respond to strong competition and lower demand in the international phosphate market.

The industries gaining the highest number of new jobs in April over the year were services (up by 56,600) and trade (up by 40,500). The services industry is the second largest industry (1,171,900) in the state barely behind trade (1,221,300). These two industries together in April accounted for 52.9 percent of total nonagricultural jobs in the state. The industry which gained the least number of new jobs over the year was transportation, communications, and public utilities, increasing employment by only 800. This industry has responded to deregulation, technological changes, and strikes which have caused very volatile monthly changes in employment levels.



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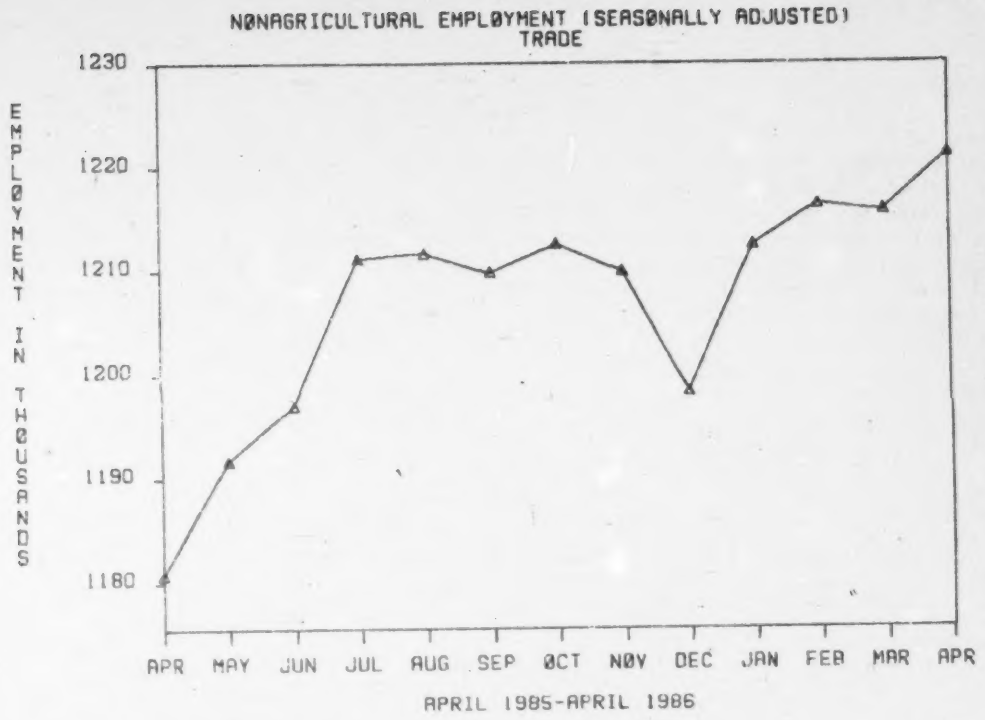
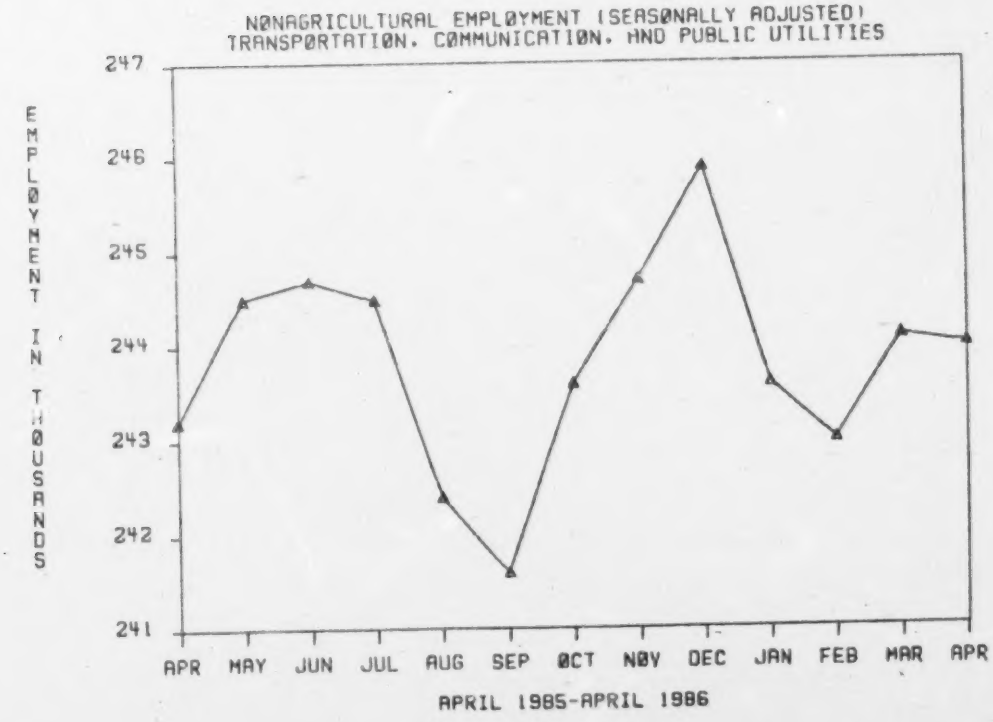
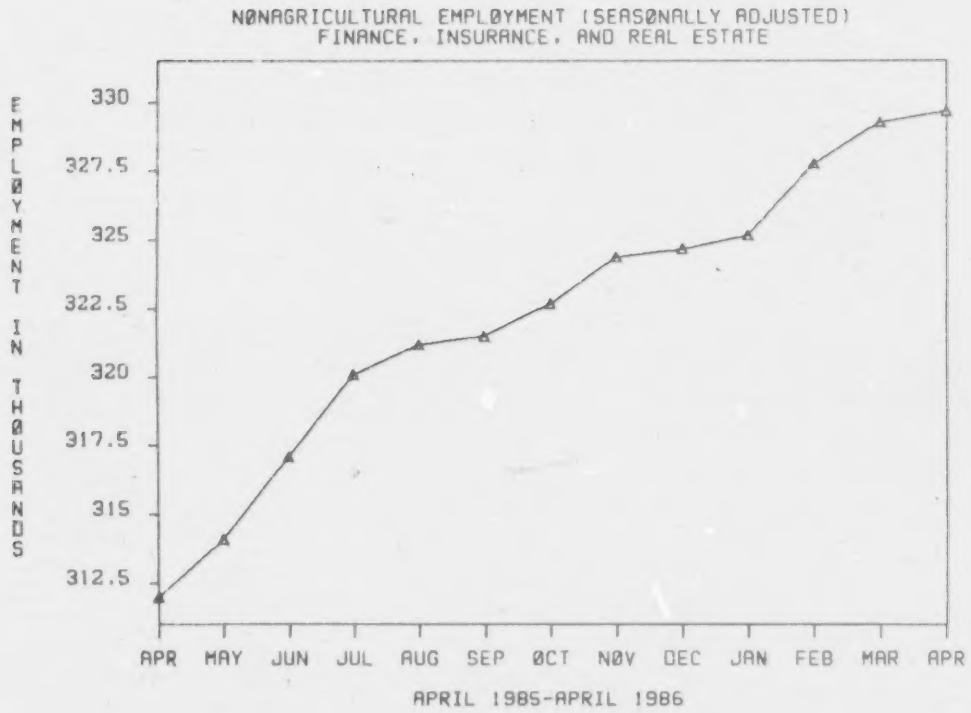




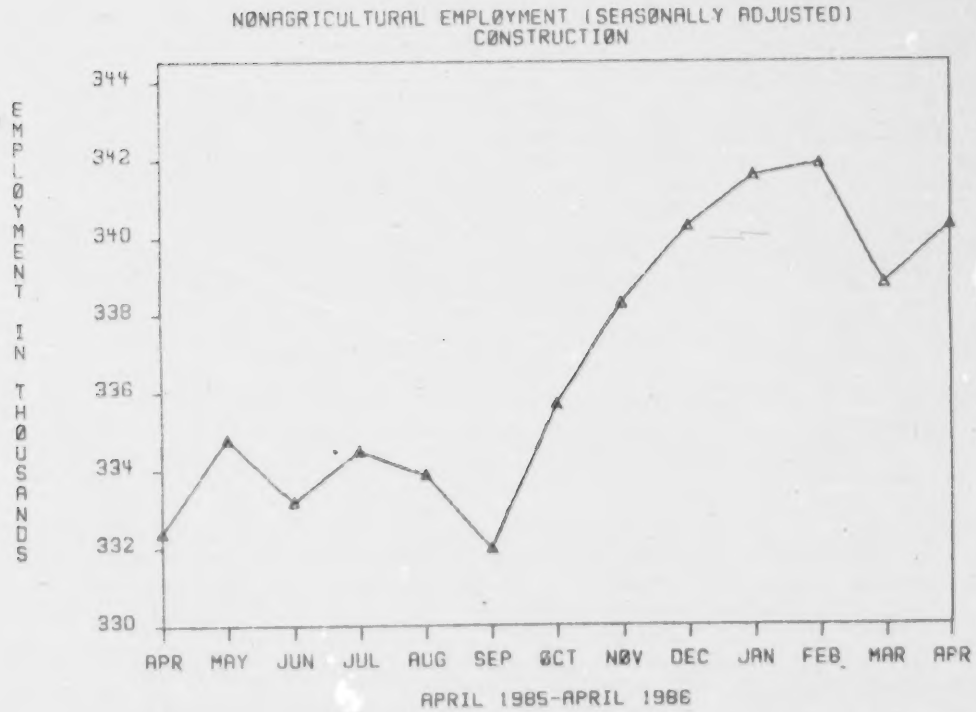
Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

In terms of rate of employment growth, the fastest growing industry for the second month in a row was finance, insurance, and real estate. It grew by 5.7 percent. Most of this rapid growth in new jobs was concentrated in insurance agents, brokers, and service and credit agencies other than banks. The second fastest growing industry in April was services employment at 5.1 percent over the year. Small components within the services industry with rapid job growth in April were motion pictures and legal services employment. The largest components in services were health services, business services, and hotels and other lodging places employment. Services employment growth has slowed during 1986.



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Construction employment which had exhibited slower growth in 1986 (despite lower interest rates) made a slight rebound in April. This industry gained 1,500 jobs over the month in April after declining in March. Hopefully the April data were showing a lagged response to lower interest rates. The softness in construction employment growth could have been due to the fact that pent-up housing demand has already been satisfied or consumers were waiting to see if interest rates had bottomed-out yet. Long-term interest rates had risen slightly in recent weeks due probably to fears of inflation. Real interest rates (adjusted for inflation) may still be too high to ensure a resurgence in housing demand.



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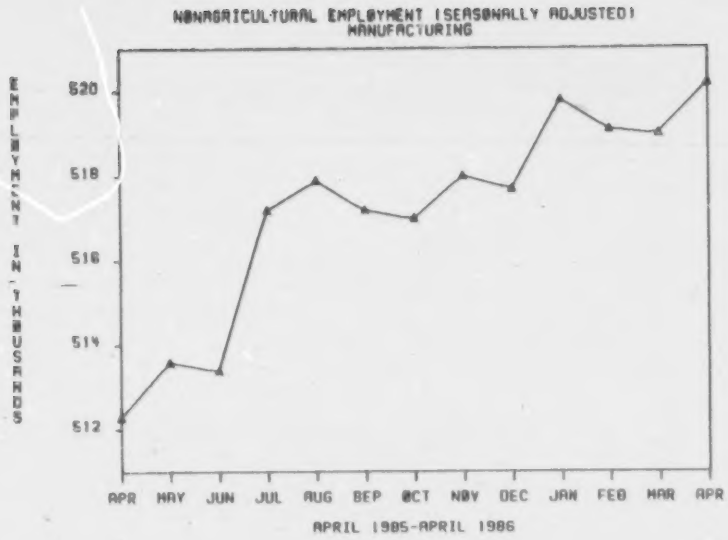

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Manufacturing employment, although volatile over the month, did finally gain new jobs in April after dropping employment levels in February and March. Manufacturing increased employment by 1,200 new jobs over the month (or 7,900 over the year) to a level of 520,200 in April. Most of the new jobs over the month in manufacturing were concentrated in electrical and electronic equipment.

HOW THE OTHER STATES DID: Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 2 percent or more between April of 1985 and 1986 in 26 states and the District of Columbia. Arizona, Nevada, New Hampshire, and Virginia experienced the most job growth over the year, with increases of 4 percent or more. The eight states with decreases in employment over the year were Alaska, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Wyoming.

Nearly every state reported over-the-year job gains in finance, insurance, and real estate; services; and government. In contrast, 31 states experienced reductions in manufacturing. Of the states with manufacturing employment declines, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas accounted for over half of the job losses. Mining declines also were reported for 31 states. Texas, with a decline of over 40,000 jobs concentrated in oil and gas extraction, accounted for over a third of the mining employment losses.

STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR APRIL BELOW MONTH AND YEAR-AGO LEVELS: The seasonally adjusted statewide unemployment rate for April was 5.8 percent. This was equivalent to 321,000 jobless Floridians. The number of unemployed has declined by 30,000 over the year. The unemployment rate had appeared to be on a slight upward trend since last October, but recent forecasts have predicted declining unemployment rates responding to stronger domestic tourism, the lower value of the dollar, and the drop in petroleum prices.

Florida's unemployment rate of 5.8 percent compared favorably to the national rate of 7.1 percent in April. The spread between the national unemployment rate and Florida's rate widened to 1.3 percentage points. The national jobless rate for teenagers rose from 18.2 percent to 19.6 percent in April while the national rate for adult workers declined by two-tenths of a percentage point. A troubling aspect of the national April data was that the number of persons working part time for economic reasons rose to the highest level in over 2 years. Most of the increase occurred among workers whose hours had been cut back.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

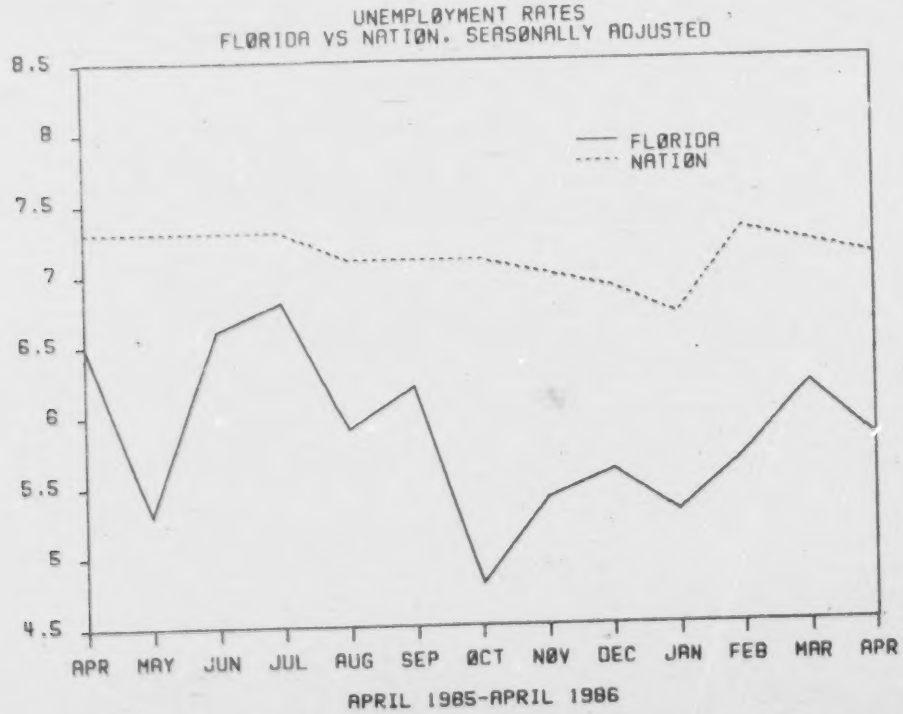
State of Florida	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,525,000	5,489,000	5,374,000	151,000	2.8
Employment	5,204,000	5,147,000	5,023,000	181,000	3.6
Unemployment	321,000	342,000	351,000	30,000	-8.5
Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.2	6.5	-0.7	---

Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,445,300	5,439,100	5,293,100	152,200	2.9
Employment	5,148,900	5,123,500	4,968,400	180,500	3.6
Unemployment	296,400	315,600	324,700	- 28,300	-8.7
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.8	6.1	-0.7	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

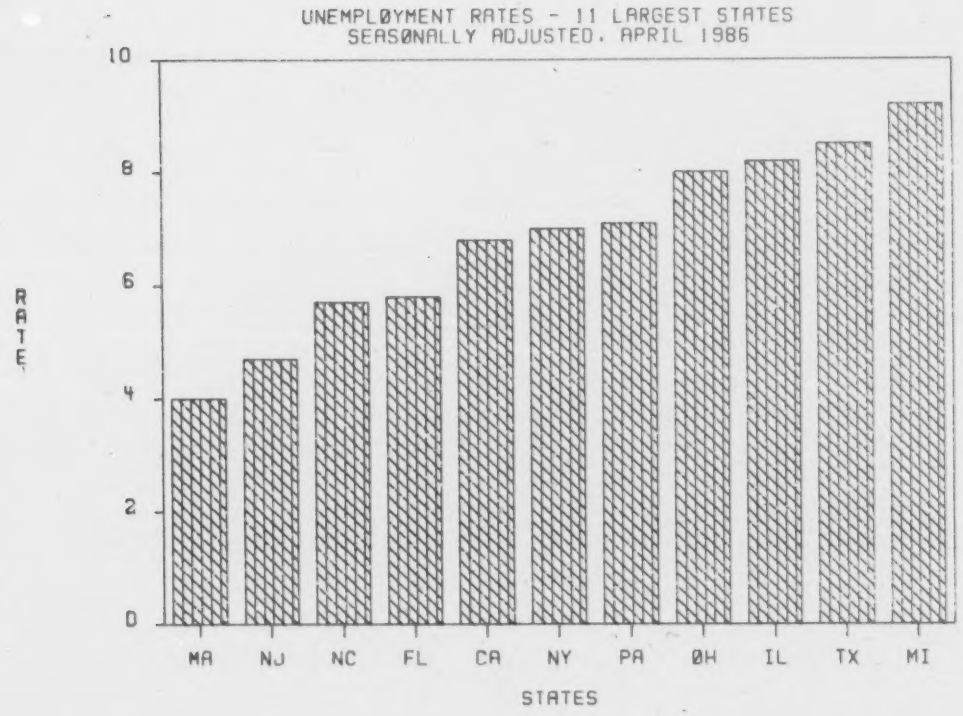
FLORIDA'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REMAINED AS THE FOURTH LOWEST AMONG THE LARGEST STATES: The large states which had lower unemployment rates than Florida were Massachusetts (4.0 percent), New Jersey (4.7 percent), and North Carolina (5.7 percent). The highest unemployment rates among the eleven largest states in the nation were Michigan (9.2 percent) and Texas (8.5 percent).

Unemployment Rates* Seasonally Adjusted

Eleven Largest States, April 1986

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	4.0	Pennsylvania	7.1
New Jersey	4.7	Ohio	8.0
North Carolina	5.7	Illinois	8.2
Florida	5.8	Texas	8.5
California	6.8	Michigan	9.2
New York	7.0		

*Unemployment rates ranked from lowest to highest.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Published Industry Title	April Preliminary 1986	March Final 1986	April Final 1985	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4520.9	4505.1	4377.2	15.8	0.4	143.7	3.3
MINING (1)	9.5	9.5	10.2	0.0	0.0	-0.7	-6.9
CONSTRUCTION	340.3	338.8	332.4	1.5	0.4	7.9	2.4
MANUFACTURING	520.2	519.0	512.3	1.2	0.2	7.9	1.5
DURABLE GOODS (1)	315.6	315.4	306.1	0.2	x	9.5	3.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	204.1	203.3	205.7	0.8	0.4	-1.6	-0.8
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	244.0	244.1	243.2	-0.1	x	-0.8	0.3
TRADE	1221.3	1215.8	1180.8	5.5	0.5	40.5	3.4
WHOLESALE (1)	253.9	254.0	245.4	-0.1	x	8.5	3.5
RETAIL	970.1	964.8	937.9	5.3	0.5	32.2	3.4
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	322.7	319.0	316.2	3.7	1.2	6.5	2.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	329.7	329.3	312.0	0.4	0.1	17.7	5.7
SERVICES	1171.9	1166.4	1115.3	5.5	0.5	56.6	5.1
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	115.6	113.3	109.7	2.3	2.0	5.9	5.4
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	315.2	314.6	293.6	0.6	0.2	21.6	7.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	3836.9	3822.9	3706.2	14.0	0.4	130.7	3.5
GOVERNMENT	684.0	682.2	671.0	1.8	0.3	13.0	1.9

x = Less than one-tenth of one percent

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1985									1986				Over-the-Year Change	
	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR(P)	%	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4377.2	4405.8	4416.2	4442.9	4452.9	4458.3	4480.1	4489.6	4489.5	4505.0	4510.9	4505.1	4520.9	3.3	143.7
MINING (1)	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	8.7	9.4	9.5	9.5	-6.9	-0.7
CONSTRUCTION	332.4	334.8	333.2	334.5	333.9	332.8	335.7	338.3	340.3	341.6	341.9	338.8	340.3	2.4	7.9
MANUFACTURING	512.3	513.6	513.4	517.2	517.9	517.2	517.0	518.0	517.7	519.8	519.1	519.0	520.2	1.5	7.9
DURABLE GOODS (1)	306.1	307.7	308.8	308.2	309.6	309.9	309.9	311.8	312.7	313.3	314.0	315.4	315.6	3.1	9.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	205.7	206.1	205.2	206.9	207.1	207.5	208.0	207.9	207.8	205.4	204.1	203.3	204.1	-0.8	-1.6
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	243.2	244.5	244.7	244.5	242.4	241.6	243.6	244.7	245.9	243.6	243.0	244.1	244.0	0.9	0.8
TRADE	1180.8	1191.7	1197.0	1211.2	1211.7	1209.9	1212.4	1210.0	1198.4	1212.5	1216.4	1215.8	1221.3	3.4	40.5
WHOLESALE (1)	245.4	246.7	247.1	247.5	247.7	248.4	250.2	251.6	253.6	253.4	253.4	254.0	253.9	3.5	8.5
RETAIL	937.9	945.5	949.7	960.5	961.0	958.4	960.1	957.3	947.1	961.3	965.8	964.8	970.1	3.4	32.2
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	316.2	317.9	317.1	323.9	322.7	321.4	322.5	322.0	320.5	318.8	318.8	319.0	322.7	2.1	6.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	312.0	314.1	317.1	320.1	321.2	321.5	322.7	324.4	324.7	325.2	327.8	329.3	329.7	5.7	17.7
SERVICES	1115.3	1123.2	1128.7	1136.2	1141.3	1150.1	1159.9	1163.5	1170.2	1163.9	1169.3	1166.4	1171.9	5.1	56.6
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	109.7	110.3	110.7	111.9	113.0	115.6	116.2	116.6	116.7	114.9	114.6	113.3	115.6	5.4	5.9
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	293.6	295.3	296.7	297.1	299.1	300.5	302.5	304.8	307.6	309.2	312.3	314.6	315.2	7.4	21.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	3706.2	3732.1	3744.3	3773.8	3778.4	3782.6	3801.4	3808.8	3807.1	3815.3	3826.9	3822.9	3836.9	3.5	130.7
GOVERNMENT	671.0	673.7	671.9	669.1	674.5	675.7	678.7	680.8	682.4	689.7	684.0	682.2	684.0	1.9	13.0

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

FGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 05/20/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	APRIL 1986	* MARCH 1986	APRIL 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,565,100	4,569,400	4,420,300	- 4,300	- .1	144,800	3.3
MINING	9,500	9,500	10,200	0	.0	- 700	- 6.9
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,100	8,100	8,700	0	.0	- 600	- 6.9
PHOSPHATE ROCK	4,300	4,200	5,000	100	2.4	- 700	-14.0
CONSTRUCTION	337,500	336,900	329,600	600	.2	7,900	2.4
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	95,200	94,900	90,300	300	.3	4,900	5.4
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	48,900	48,900	48,300	0	.0	600	1.2
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	193,400	193,100	191,000	300	.2	2,400	1.3
MANUFACTURING	521,200	522,000	513,400	- 800	- .2	7,800	1.5
DURABLE GOODS	315,600	315,400	306,100	200	.1	9,500	3.1
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	27,500	27,400	26,600	100	.4	900	3.4
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	13,900	14,000	12,700	- 100	- .7	1,200	9.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	23,800	23,800	23,400	0	.0	400	1.7
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,500	5,400	5,300	100	1.9	200	3.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	36,400	36,500	36,200	- 100	- .3	200	.6
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	45,100	45,000	45,200	100	.2	- 100	- .2
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	81,000	80,700	78,400	300	.4	2,600	3.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	58,400	58,500	55,500	- 100	- .2	2,900	5.2
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	15,200	15,300	14,300	- 100	- .7	900	6.3
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	8,800	8,800	8,500	0	.0	300	3.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	205,600	206,600	207,300	- 1,000	- .5	- 1,700	- .8
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	47,900	48,300	47,900	- 400	- .8	0	.0

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 05/20/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	APRIL 1986	MARCH* 1986	APRIL 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH AGO NO.	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH AGO PERCENT	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO NO.	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	11,600	11,700	11,900	- 100	- .9	- 300	- 2.5
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,800	1,900	1,900	- 100	- 5.3	- 100	- 5.3
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	.0	100	4.3
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	31,400	31,600	33,000	- 200	- .6	- 1,600	- 4.8
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	15,300	15,300	15,100	0	.0	200	1.3
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	59,700	59,800	57,300	- 100	- .2	2,400	4.2
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	24,600	25,000	26,600	- 200	- .8	- 1,800	- 6.8
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,100	2,100	1,900	0	.0	200	10.5
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	17,700	17,600	18,500	100	.6	- 800	- 4.3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	2,500	2,600	2,800	- 100	- 3.8	- 300	-10.7
TRANSPORTATION, COMM., ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	244,000	244,100	243,200	- 100	.0	800	.3
TRANSPORTATION	136,700	136,900	135,600	- 200	- .1	1,100	.8
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	8,100	8,200	8,700	- 100	- 1.2	- 600	- 6.9
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	8,100	8,100	7,800	0	.0	300	3.8
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	46,700	46,800	46,400	- 100	- .2	300	.6
WATER TRANSPORTATION	15,100	15,000	14,700	100	.7	400	2.7
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	43,400	43,500	42,700	- 100	- .2	700	1.6
COMMUNICATION	71,900	72,000	73,600	- 100	- .1	- 1,700	- 2.3
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	35,400	35,200	34,000	200	.6	1,400	4.1
TRADE	1,234,000	1,235,100	1,193,200	- 1,100	- .1	40,800	3.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	253,900	254,000	245,400	- 100	.0	8,500	3.5
DURABLE GOODS	149,200	149,400	145,300	- 200	- .1	3,900	2.7

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	APRIL 1986	MARCH 1986*	APRIL 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: AGO NO.	AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	104,700	104,600	100,100	100	.1	4,600	4.6
RETAIL TRADE	980,100	981,100	947,800	- 1,000	- .1	32,300	3.4
BLDG. MAT.,GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	44,400	44,400	41,000	0	.0	3,400	8.3
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	117,500	119,100	115,500	- 1,600	- 1.3	2,000	1.7
FOOD STORES	164,000	163,100	155,900	900	.6	8,100	5.2
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	108,200	108,300	103,200	- 100	- .1	5,000	4.8
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	53,800	53,700	51,900	100	.2	1,900	3.7
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	47,400	47,900	46,400	- 500	- 1.0	1,000	2.2
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	334,100	333,900	327,500	200	.1	6,600	2.0
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	110,700	110,700	106,400	0	.0	4,300	4.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	329,700	329,300	312,000	400	.1	17,700	5.7
BANKING	72,200	72,100	68,600	100	.1	3,600	5.2
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	59,900	59,600	55,700	300	.5	4,200	7.5
INSURANCE CARRIERS	52,400	52,500	49,700	- 100	- .2	2,700	5.4
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	33,300	33,200	29,600	100	.3	3,700	12.5
REAL ESTATE	86,900	86,900	86,000	0	.0	900	1.0
SERVICES	1,191,800	1,193,000	1,134,500	- 1,200	- .1	57,300	5.1
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	123,300	123,500	117,100	- 200	- .2	6,200	5.3
PERSONAL SERVICES	60,700	60,100	58,900	600	1.0	1,800	3.1
BUSINESS SERVICES	227,100	228,200	216,900	- 1,100	- .5	10,200	4.7
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	44,600	44,300	42,300	300	.7	2,300	5.4
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	18,400	18,600	18,000	- 200	- 1.1	400	2.2

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 05/20/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	APRIL 1986	* MARCH 1986	APRIL 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH AGO NO.	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH AGO PERCENT	CHANGE TO CURRENT YEAR AGO NO.	CHANGE TO CURRENT YEAR AGO PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	7,800	7,600	7,300	200	2.6	500	6.8
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	73,100	74,100	72,100	- 1,000	- 1.3	1,000	1.4
HEALTH SERVICES	315,200	314,600	293,600	600	.2	21,600	7.4
LEGAL SERVICES	42,300	42,200	39,700	100	.2	2,600	6.5
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	47,900	47,900	48,900	0	.0	- 1,000	- 2.0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	57,500	58,400	57,200	- 900	- 1.5	300	.5
GOVERNMENT	697,400	699,500	684,200	- 2,100	- .3	13,200	1.9
FEDERAL	103,800	104,700	104,500	- 900	- .9	- 700	- .7
STATE AND LOCAL	593,600	594,800	579,700	- 1,200	- .2	13,900	2.4
STATE	144,400	144,600	139,800	- 200	- .1	4,600	3.3
LOCAL	449,200	450,200	439,900	- 1,000	- .2	9,300	2.1

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1985 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APRIL 1986	MARCH 1986 *	APRIL 1985	APRIL 1986	MARCH 1986 *	APRIL 1985	APRIL 1986	MARCH 1986 *	APRIL 1985
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	381.02	369.79	389.93	44.1	43.2	46.2	8.64	8.56	8.44
PHOSPHATE ROCK	396.02	387.34	413.92	38.3	37.9	41.6	10.34	10.22	9.95
MANUFACTURING	326.79	327.98	319.87	40.9	41.1	40.8	7.99	7.98	7.84
DURABLE GOODS	338.58	337.74	331.01	41.8	41.8	41.9	8.10	8.08	7.90
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	296.86	302.74	252.59	39.9	40.8	37.7	7.44	7.42	6.70
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	249.94	241.29	239.85	39.8	38.3	39.0	6.28	6.30	6.15
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	429.66	402.90	383.36	49.5	47.4	46.3	8.68	8.50	8.28
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	401.21	422.86	386.90	42.1	44.7	42.1	9.53	9.46	9.19
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	309.32	311.33	321.32	41.8	42.3	42.9	7.40	7.36	7.49
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	352.73	362.48	346.92	41.4	42.1	41.3	8.52	8.61	8.40
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	334.06	341.53	373.88	40.2	41.0	45.1	8.31	8.33	8.29
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	389.16	379.49	342.79	41.8	40.5	38.3	9.31	9.37	8.95
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	333.25	323.33	324.09	43.0	42.1	42.7	7.75	7.68	7.59
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	249.38	246.64	222.09	39.9	40.3	37.9	6.25	6.12	5.86
NONDURABLE GOODS	311.65	315.97	306.14	39.7	40.2	39.4	7.85	7.86	7.77
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	285.07	291.99	295.30	40.9	41.3	40.9	6.97	7.07	7.22
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	284.27	284.46	300.88	43.6	43.1	41.5	6.52	6.60	7.25
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	251.12	239.45	236.02	36.5	35.9	36.2	6.88	6.67	6.52
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	182.27	183.39	190.69	35.6	35.2	36.6	5.12	5.21	5.21
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	533.10	555.34	576.00	46.6	48.8	50.0	11.44	11.38	11.52
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	340.50	335.53	308.43	37.5	37.7	34.5	9.08	8.90	8.94
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	434.47	445.12	411.67	42.1	43.3	40.8	10.32	10.28	10.09
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	265.10	260.57	239.03	41.1	41.1	41.0	6.45	6.34	5.83
COMMUNICATION	481.03	488.22	485.60	40.8	41.2	40.5	11.79	11.85	11.99
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	492.92	498.62	496.80	42.9	42.8	43.2	11.49	11.65	11.50
BANKING	233.78	244.95	229.91	38.2	39.7	39.3	6.12	6.17	5.85

* REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

THE JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (JTPA): The Job Training Partnership Act, enacted in 1982, represents an entirely new concept in providing job-skill training for the nation's unemployed disadvantaged and dislocated workers. Funded in 1984 at $3.6 billion, this Act channels federal dollars through the states' Governors to local private industry councils for training programs. These local councils must be chaired by business persons and local business leaders must make up a majority of the council membership.

Over 16,000 local private and public leaders serve on 600 private industry councils nationwide. They set policy on what training programs are needed in their communities. Federal funds are used to establish local training programs that provide the disadvantaged unemployed with the skills to match identified local employment needs. Local programs are continually reviewed and evaluated on actual results such as the percentage of trainees employed, cost per placement, and other performance criteria.

The Job Training Partnership Act is designed to insure that public funds are spent effectively to provide needed job skills. Seventy percent of all funds must be used for training programs that lead to private sector employment. Administrative costs are limited to a maximum of 15 percent.

The Job Training Partnership Act specifically provides funds for the following types of training programs:

- On-The-Job Training (OJT) - reimbursement to employers for up to 50 percent of the first six months wages while new employees are trained.
- Customized Training - prepares job applicants to meet requirements for a job or group of jobs within a local company or group of companies. Companies must agree to hire screened individuals who satisfactorily complete training.
- Retraining - helps current employees gain new job skills in other jobs rather than being laid off.
- Dislocated Worker Programs - used to help those already unemployed, or facing layoffs due to plant closures, with little chance of returning to their former industry or occupation. Includes assistance in job search, skill training and retraining, and counseling.
- Pre-Employment Training - includes introduction to the world-of-work, awareness of what employers expect, bilingual education, remedial education and basic skill training. This may be provided in part through classroom training at local community colleges and/or vocational schools.

Source: National Alliance of Business.

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LABOR MARKET TRENDS
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FLORIDA ECONOMIC INDICATORS
APRIL 1986

Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS/1					
Total Initial Claims	34,946	32,829	38,865	6.45	-10.08
Interstate Initial Claims	4,400	4,132	4,155	6.49	5.90
Intrastate Initial Claims	30,546	28,697	34,710	6.44	-12.00
INDUSTRY INTRASTATE CLAIMS/1					
Services	9,521	9,009	9,272	5.68	2.69
Trade	5,530	4,212	4,292	31.29	28.84
Construction	5,490	5,213	4,901	5.31	12.02
Manufacturing	5,958	6,109	6,209	- 2.47	- 4.04
Mining, Government, Agriculture	2,025	2,219	7,424	- 8.74	-72.72
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	1,124	1,072	1,311	4.85	-14.26
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	813	713	693	14.03	17.32
Information Not Available	85	150	608	-43.33	-86.02
CONTINUED CLAIMS/1					
Total Weeks Claimed	259,201	248,817	246,364	4.17	5.21
Interstate Weeks Claimed	33,962	28,704	32,149	18.32	5.64
Intrastate Weeks Claimed	225,239	220,114	214,215	2.33	5.15
ECONOMIC/1					
Housing Starts (At Annual Rates)	191,048	181,113	190,196	5.49	0.45
Construction Expenditures (Thousands)	1,461,979	1,470,999	1,359,879	- 0.61	7.51
Average Hours Worked Manufacturing	41	41	41	0.00	0.00
Taxable Sales (Thousands)	8,446,669	8,777,869	7,426,389	- 3.77	13.74
Not Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide					
JOB SERVICES/2					
Active file (end of month)	185,229	192,525	193,990	- 3.8	- 4.5
New Applications (month)	44,058	42,503	42,617	3.7	3.4
Applicants Receiving Service (07-01-85 to date)	402,286	369,128	379,938	9.0	5.9
Nonfarm Openings Received (month)	40,490	36,496	38,446	10.9	5.3
Nonfarm Openings Unfilled (end of month)	27,881	27,386	29,543	1.8	- 5.6
Placement Transactions (month)	20,471	19,792	20,491	3.4	0.1
Individuals Placed (07-01-85 to date)	147,670	133,815	158,442	10.4	- 6.8
Nonfarm (07-01-85 to date)	135,205	122,449	144,975	10.4	- 6.7
Job Openings Filled (07-01-85 to date)	188,926	168,543	199,487	12.1	- 5.3
Eligible Claimants Placed (07-01-85 to date)	23,784	21,184	23,623	12.3	0.7

Sources:

1/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Unemployment Compensation; Compiled and Seasonally Adjusted by the Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

2/ Florida Department of Labor Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training.

Definitions: Intial Claim - Any notice of unemployment filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (new claim) or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benifit year (additional claim).
Intrastate Claim - A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned.
Interstate Claim - A claim filed in one state (agent) based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another state (liable).